Hely Families of Raphael. -It is pleasant to find that the people of our Nationa Capital, who have been condemned by Congress to endure the bronze night-mares of Clark Mills, are restive under their afflictions. The Washington Btates is terribly severe on the hideous effigy of Wash ington, which has just been set up there, pronoun it worse than the equeetrian statue of Jackson, which no one will believe. But what does The States mean by calling Mr. Mills a "charlatan and a mechanic?"

SCIENCE, INDUSTRY, AND INVENTION

The annals of invention for a twelvementh pas have not been marked by any of those remarkable discoveries that have given preeminence to the first half of the present century. Yet it cannot be doubted there are great inventions now struggling in some minds toward the point of definite perfection which will justify their being promulgated to the world. Some of these are occasionally foreshadowed in the scientific journals of the day. But whether they be perfected within the next fifty years or not, the pres ent may be as justly called the Century of Inventions as the obscure and puzzling volume put forth from the prolific brain of the Marquis of Worcester. The issues of our Patent Office for a year past have been numerous as ever, but most of them run in old channels They are simplifications of well-known processes details of former discoveries now carried out to the lute perfection. Among the branches so elaborated that of Agricultural Implements is conspicuous. True though it may be safely predicted that a thousand churns yet remain to be invented, yet, it is said, tha the last plow has been patented. The sawing machine is being canonised by the Legislature of Pean sylvania and Massachusetts, who are enarting laws exempting it from execution for debt, thus elevating it to the status of that Saint of the Barnyard, the poo man's cow. A button has been invented which can not be torn from the coat, and the rural districts are beset by peddlers, dispensing among the old women the inestimable blessing of a machine by which even the blind ones may thread their needles, cheap at a quarter, and costing probably two cents. After these evidences of continued mental effort, it would be captions to complain of our inventors, much less to de spair of the Republic.

FLAX TO SUPERSEDE COTTON.-It has been the settled belief of the most intelligent minds connected with the linen manufacture for more than twenty years past, that the time could not be far distant for the advent of some new process by which flax could be converted into cloth as cheaply as cotton. The superior cost of manufacturing flax consists in the greater expense of rotting, breaking out and preparing the fiber for market; the cost of breaking, or dividing the filamente and separating the long from the short fibers, and the greater cost of the preparing machinery, not the machinery for merely spinning it. The anticipated in prevenents, it is now believed, have been accomplished, and are gradually being put in operation in the flax growing regions of the West. They consist of machinery for breaking the flax without rotting or wetting; for washing out the gluticous matter and separating and purifying the fibers; for classifying the long and short fibers, by which an expert boy can do the work of fifty hacklers, and in a far better manner, and in the general simplification of the preparing ma-chinery, such as the drawing and roving frames, so that a linen factory will require no more capital than one for cotton. Experience with this improved ma-chinery has shown that flax straw at \$5 per tun can be converted into fine linen fiber which will cost only ? cen's per pound, and that to go on and fit it for spin ning it as cheaply as cotton, the whole cost will be only 5 cents. At these figures, linens will be as cheap as cottons. Machines are now in use at Eaton, Daytop, Xepis, Piqua, and other places in Ohio, for break ing unrotted flax, costing about \$400 each, which break out two tuns of unroued flax per day, enough to make when refined and purified, some 400 pounds of linen goods. At Eaton, the flax thus produced is, for the first time in that region, converted into an ad nirable article for covering cotton bales. In these machines the flex straw passes through a succession of fluted rollers, which hold, crush, and carry forward the sheet of straw, which is simultaneously acted on by several pairs of sharp steel toothed combs, which divide the fibers without upturing them, and clearing away the a beautiful and comparatively clean sliver, felted together like cotton from the drawing frame of a cotton factory.

Now this machinery has not yet been applied to manufacturing linens, but it soon will be. There is no good reason for linens being two to three times deare. than cotton goods, when the cost of the raw fiber o both is so nearly equal. Flax will not be grown extensively in this country, until the farmers can be relieved of all trouble of preparing it for market. But as new mills are established, supplied with this cheap American machinery, the case will be different. Th seed alone pays well to grow it, and what may be realized from the straw, now thrown away, will be s much clear gain. Cott m grows only in hot countries but flax in all climates. Europe consumes far mor linen than we do, because the price there is only on half what it is with us. Whoever, therefore, sets to the first linen factories in this country, will probably realize enormous profits, just as the earlier English cotton spinne:s amassed princely fortunes. As every State can grow flax, the consumption of linen would be so great as to weaken the only prop which Ameri

can Slavery possesses. THE STEREOSCOPE.-Wheatst me's invention of the Stereoscope is one of the marvels of ganuine science more startling than the Kuleidoscope, and destined t become as popular as the Daguerreotype. It has al ready obtained an immense currency in every city in the Union, and will ultimately find its way into every farmhouse where the merest modicum of appreciation of the beautiful in art exists, elevating and refining the public taste, and proving itself the cheap and co rect teacher to an embryo artist. The word Stereo scope means the method of seeing objects solid, instead of plane. As Wheatstone first constructed it, it was an arrangement of duplicate pictures, taken, just as de the human eyes, from positions slightly different from each other. These, placed inside a box, were reflected in mirrors in such a manner that the light proceeding from them would seem, to the eyes, to emanate from the same spot. We see that these pictures are all flat, yet the wonderful transformation was effected of reproducing them solid. Hence the indescribable perfect tion of the perspective, as shown in some of the slider representing statuary, ruins, caves, and waterfalls.
To give the rationale of this beautiful invention would scenpy too much space. But in the department of fine are, it may be pronounced the most wonderful achieve ment since that of Daguerre. As an ornament to the parlor table or the delight of an evening party, it has no rival. Its cheapness, too, is surprising. They are already sold, with a dozen views, as low as \$3, while American ingenuity immediately added valuable improvements to the instrument. It has given a prodigions stimulus to art all over the world. Painters are now traversing all countries in search of new views of remarkable places and objects, and the production of pictures has suddenly grown into a business employing hundreds of female artists. But the Surreo scope, beautiful as it came from the mind of its invent or, may yet be considered to be in its infancy. It will yet be greatly modified and improved in the hands of the world of ingenious men to whose admiring fancies it has been so charming a contribution.

GAS LIGHT .- There are in this country some gas works, and hundreds of towns which yet remain to be lighted in the same way, or by some one or other of the different agencies which, as is well known, in-

ventors are now patiently endeavoring to perfect. The whales have so generally turned tail on the wnalers as to make the supply of oil wholly insufficient for the world's requirements, even without the railroads Cincinnati is becoming a mere grease-spot on the earth in seeking to squeeze what we need out of the hog erop, and Western Pennsylvania is going crazy in sinking oil wells. We have been so long on tiptos for Prof. Sanders's water gas to be introduced into Philadelphia, that the posture has become painful, and we must speedily come down from it unless the Professor comes down from his. Gas-light journals are widely circulated here and in Europe, and the call for more light is imperative as it was in the primal darkness, though far from being so potential. In this emergency, a new glimmer comes from England. The lime light, first spown as the Drummond Light, has been there revived by Mr. J. H. Bastable, with improvements by Mr. Prosser. This light is produced by the combustion of certain gases in cor bination with lime, and is so intense that the eye quails under its overpowering brilliancy. It has been repeatedly exhibited in this country, but its greatest triumpts were achieved in England, where Drummond made his light visible a distance of 95 miles. English patents, issued last year, claim to have so much improved the original invention as to render it cheap enough for dwellings, factories, and all other purposes to which gas is now applied. An arsociation called the Line Light Company is about introducing this improved illuminator into London, so that the probability is that either from London or Philadelphia we may look for some mitigation of our intol-

A hook for a whiffle-tree, from which the trace never can get loose, however slack it may be, while in use, while it is also as handy to hitch and unhitch as one of the ordinary kind, is a new and successful contrivance. This hook is attached to the whiffle-tree by an iron strap, and plays loosely up and down, turns quite round behind the whiffle-tree, where alone the trace can be hit hed and unhitched. As soon as it slips from that position the hook fits close to the iron at every other point, whether pulled tight or left slack. Naturally, when the trace is slack, the hook falls and hangs by its own gravity below the whiftle tree, but it is a most, if not quite impossible, that it should turn round upon the rear side so as to unbook. A patent is ap-

A corn-knife, or tree-pruning knife, in shape somewhat like the sickle, has been shown us. The improvement consists of an iron attachment to the end of the handle, which is made to reach up along the under side of the arm nearly to the elbow, where it is loosely buckled. This gives all the strength and leverage of the forearm to relieve the strain upon the wrist. Of course it is a Yankee invention, and though so exceedingly simple, will no doubt prove equally acceptable with those of greater skill and cost.

A new churn has appeared, which, we believe, will give greater satisfaction than any of its almost innum erable predecessors. Heretofore, we have found no substitute for the old hard working, but effective dasher churn; but one has, we think, at last been invented. This new churn will make more, and better butter, from a given quantity of cream, than any other we have ever seen, and in a reasonable time, usually less than half an hour. Nor has it any machinery to adjust or keep in order, and nothing but a plain, smooth barrel, incide and out, to keep clean. A child can fill it, churn it, empty it, wash it, with less strength than it takes to lift a bucket of water. It has no dasher, but is simply a plain barrel, of any required size, hung upon iron pivots in a frame, and made to revolve end over end by a crank the cream dashing back and forth. One end of the barrel is made moveable and convenient to take off, and is fastened on by a thumb-screw, airtight. After the cream is put in, and the cover fastened down, a small air-pump is attached, and the barrel charged with air and then revolved. Without attemp > ing a reason, we will say that this wrifying has a remarkable and beneficial effect upon the cream, and apparently improves the quantity and quality of the butter. This churn is not yet made known to farmers. It come to us from S. B. Vail, of this city, under the me of " Lapham & Wilson's Air pressure Churn.

## LABOR AND WAGES.

At this season of the year, with the increased d mand for labor, the workingmen of the various trades usually expect an increase in the rates of wages. Strikes, and threats to strike, usually occur just about this time. With a view to this, trade societies and protection clubs meet to consult together as to the be taken in case the employers refuse to comply with the demands of the workmen. In order to show how the people are paid for their labor, our reporter bas procured information as to the amount paid per week, month, or year, to the members of vaious trades and professions, including some of the branches of business in which women or girls are employed. It may as well be understood, however, that e account given herewith is by no means a full one, but as it includes the principal trades, it may be deemed sufficient to impart an idea of the average rate; wages, and the time oxupied in earning them.

BRICK LAYERS, when fully employed, work 10 ho per day, and earn \$10 to \$12 per week. They are out of employment, upon an average, about three months STONE CUTTERS average about \$8 per week, work

ing 10 hours a day. Some years they lose about tour months, from frequent frosts, and other causes.

IRON MOLDERS work largely "by the piece," the average wages which they receive is \$10 per week at 10 hours per day.

ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS and MACHINISTS AVETage about \$11 per week, working ten hours per day.

Overtime is rated higher and varies in different places. House Carpentens receive, for working ten hours per day, \$9 to \$12 per week. CABINET MAKERS and PIANO MAKERS of every de

pertment receive eron an average from about \$8 to \$12 per week, for working ten hours per day. Their work however, is by the piece.

HATTERS work by the piece altogether, and their wages for 10 hours a day are \$10 a week; that is, insluding the various departments, from the foundation to the finishing. BAKERS receive from \$5 to \$7 per week, and for that

sum work about 17 hours per day.

BREWERS and DISTILLERS, or laborers in breweries

and distilleries, work 12 hours per day, Sunday inelnded, and receive about \$6 per week.

NEWSPAPER PRESSMEN receive, for 8 hours a day,

BOOKEINDERS work 10 hours per day, mostly by the piece, their wages avera ing about \$9 per week.

FOLDING GIRLS engaged in bookbinding establish ments work about 10 hours a day, and earn from \$1 to

BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS in small shops, where they are paid by the week, work as long as the boss works, and get paid about \$2 to \$3 a week and their board. In many instances, the time during which they work is 15 to 16 hours. In other cases, journeymen hire their seate or seat-room, the value of which is regulated by the business done in the shop. Under such circumstances, working 15 hours a day, they realize,

according to the quality of the work, from \$5 to \$11 a

DRY Goods CLERKS (retail) have salaries varying from \$400 to \$1 000 per year. The hours worked average about 13 or 14 a day. In the wholesale ousiness, the hours occupied are from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. The salaries of clerks in this branch are regulated entirely by the value of the business which they can command. They are usually paid a commission on their

HOOPED SKIRT MAKERS .- The girls who work the sewing machines in the Hooped Skirt department work about nine hours a day, and receive therefor from \$5 to \$6 a week. The girls engaged in the process of knotting earn about \$4 a week. Boys and men from \$3 to \$9 per week.

SHIRT MAKERS - Women who make shirts by hand pre paid for fine shirts from 18 cents apiece to \$1. Those who make at the lower prices appear to have no other mission on earth but to se w, up bleached muslin into shirts. The only time which they economize is their sleeping time, and their food is economized for them by circumstances over which it would appear they have but little control. In some instances we have been informed that where there are two or three or more women or girls engaged in this enterprise of making shirts to enable gentlemen to appear respectable in society, they absolutely divide the night season into watches, so that the claims of sleep may not snatch from the grasp of the shirt manufacturers an iota of their rights. In this way, by working about 20 bours a day, the amazing sum of \$2 50, and sometimes \$3, is earned per week.

DRESS MAKERS when busy are usually well paid. There are no regular hours of work except for apprea tices, who are expected to give about eight hours a day sewing for two or three years, for the privilege of ac

quiring a knowledge of the art. PRINTERS on the morning papers get paid at the rate of 35 cents per 1,000 ems, and on evening papers, 32 cents per 1,000 ems. Good compositors do not average more than \$18 a week, working ten hours a day. Newspaper printers generally, however, do not average more than \$14 a week. The hours of labor (night and day) are so exhausting, that few compositors work over five days a week, their places being filled by substitutes, of whom there are always enough in waiting for employment. Job Printers who work during the day, ten hours, are paid from \$11 to \$12 a week. Presemen the same. Book compositors average \$9 a week, for 10 hours daily labor.

PAINTERS when regularly employed, working ten hours a day, are paid from \$8 to \$12 per week. Good grainers carn more than ordinary painters, but average the same. They are unemployed at least three months of the year.

SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS are paid in proporion to ability. Wages range from \$4 to \$6 per week Excellent workers can command as high as \$6 50 and \$7 per week on some kinds of work, and on particular machines. The time is ten hours per day.

COOPERS .- The men who are employed in our city cooperages work chiefly by the piece, doing all they can in the space of ten working hours. The average amount of wages earned is from \$7 to \$8. The wages realized depends very much upon the grade of work or description of job on which the mechanic is employed.

STAGE-DRIVERS constitute a class of hard-worked men for what is an apparently small remnaeration. They begin running their stages at 6 o'clock a. m. and continue till 12 o'clock p. m., taking a very brief recess for their meals. Their wages average \$7 50. It is generally supposed that the drivers know how to provide for little incidental expenses, outside of their regular wages. To guard against this, proprietors of stage lines employ "spotters," or persons to detect them if they cheat, by noting the number of passengers in each stage as it passes. The railroad companies do the same, and some of the Brooklyn companies employ women to travel to and fro in the cars for the same purpose. A better way would be to pay enough to ompensate honest men.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS and DRIVERS are employed about 12 hours in the day, for which they receive respectively-Drivers, \$8 75, and Conductors \$10 50 a week. They have no privileges such as a holiday or a half holiday, unless they make special application, or report themselves sick. In Brooklyn they work about

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The salary of the Principal of the Free Academy is \$3,900 a year. Tae salaries of Public School Principals are from \$800 to \$1,800 a year; Teachers of lower grades receive from \$200 upward. The time given for these amounts is about 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, and 44 weeks per year.

PORTERS IN STORES usually remain in the stores till they are shut up; but their hours of labor do not average over ten. The rates of wages are various, and run from \$0 to \$12. We believe the average rate to be \$7. GROCERS' CLERKS have hard work and long hours.

They open store between 5 and 6 o'clock a. m., with but very short intervals for meals, continue on daty till 11 o'clock p. m. They usually board in the family of the employer, in the immediate vicibity of the store, and receive from \$12 to \$16 per month.

DRUG CLERKS are employed from 7 o'clock a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m., with intermissions for meals, and occasional half-days off duty. The rate exceeds \$9 a week, including board.

BANK and INSURANCE CLERKS are paid at almost every rate between nothing and \$10,000 per annum. There is a multitude of young men in this city who get no salary for their services whatever. They are supported by affluent parents in the country, who are anxious that their sons may acquire a thorough knowledge of business. There are others employed at nominal salaries, such as \$100 up to \$500. The time occupied in banks is about seven hours a day. Insurance offices are kept open about the same time.

BARBERS are usually employed about 11 hours a day. In first-class saloons they can average \$10 a week. Formerly, they were paid almost uniformly at the rate of \$12 a week, but in many of the establishments a new system has been introduced, and the men are paid a ommission on the work actually performed. In second and third-rate salcons a regular amount is paid weekly, usually from \$4 to \$6. This is one of the professions in the exercise of which at least a portion of the Seventh day is absorbed. Barbers' shops are generally kept open on Saturdays till midnight, and on Sun

SALOON WAITERS .- This class of labor is performed by young men and girls. Although the girls are preferred in some places, and do make most excellent waitresses, their remuneration is not as high as that paid to the men. In some places, the men get as high as \$14 a month; in most cases, however, they do not receive more than \$12 a month. The girls get paid from \$8 to \$10 a month, varying according to experience. The hours employed do not exceed in most cases ten per day. These rates are exclusive of board and lodging. Where lodgings are not provided, an

allowance is made for that purpose.

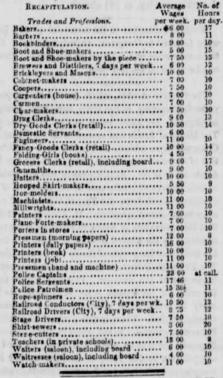
ENGRAVERS are paid according to the measure of the labor they perform. They are generally in comfortable circumstances. They charge \$12 per 1,000 letters for lettering, and \$2 a square inch for topog-

SAILORS receive various rates of wages, depending entirely upon the port to which they are going. In vessels going to the West Indies they receive \$15 a month, and one month's advance. In vessels going to Rotterdam, Antwerp, and other ports on the continent of Europe, the wages paid are \$18 a month, with one nonth's advance. In vessels going to London, Liverrool and Havre the wages are the same, but the advance is only \$16. In vessels going up the Straits, or going to South America, the wages are \$14 a month, and one month's advance. Vessels going to the East Indies pay their hands \$12 a month, and two months The board provided on the different vessels varies much, and is on some vessels frequent cause for first, complaint, next, grumbling, and eventually, even mutiny. Perhaps in the majority of cases the wages of sailors are ultimately absorbed by boarding-house keepers and rumsellers.

POLICE OFFICERS receive an annual salary of \$800, Police Sergeants \$900, and Captains \$1,200. The time of these officers is apportioned, as nearly as can he described, as follows: In a presinct there are two platoons, and in each platoon four sections. We give the timing of one section, which describes the whole. The first section, for instance, turns out to do du y at sunrise; they return to the station-house at 8 o'clock a. m.; from 8 to 9 they take breakfast; from 9 to 15 m. they rema'n on reserve at the station-house; from 12 to 1, dinner; from 1 till sundown they are on pa-trel; from sundown to 12 p. m., supper and sleep; from 12 p. m. till sunrise, on patrol; from suarise to sm set, off duty at home. At all times, whether on reserve, in bed at the station-house, or at home, they are hable to be called out in cases of fire and riot. If while on duty they have made any arrests, then in the morning, when off duty, they are compelled to appear in court with their prisoners. Their time is also taxed by attendance upon trials for the purpose of giving testimony. For this last reason many arrests are not made by officers whose day off falls upon that next to the night when they are doing night duty. The sergeants are liable to the same line of duty, except the peculiarity resulting from making arrests and appearance in courts. The captain in each precinct is understood to be within reach at a moment's call at any time curing the twenty-four hours.

TAILORS are generally a hard-working class of men and wemen. Formerly a man took a coat and fabriested it himself, but now the coat is divided into parts, and apport oned to different hands. Realy-made clothing is sewed almost entirely by the aid of the sewing machine. Coats are now made at from \$1 to so each. The basing of the parts is usually done by women, but the price is included in the sum quoted. Vests of all qualities are paid for at from 25 cents to \$1 75 each: mostly not higher than \$1 25. Pantaloons are made at from 37c. to \$2 a pair. Persons possessed of machines make up large quantities of clothing at very low prices, but by the speed at which they can work the machines, they are enabled to produce sufficient to remunerate all the parties employed at an average of \$1 a week.

The following recapitulation is not intended to rep resent the standard of wages, but simply the average earnings in the various trades and professions during the whole year. In many cases workmen lose three and four months in the whole year, while in the Wintry weather, when they are employed, their receipts are reduced by reason of short hours:



ACTORS-THEIR WORK AND THEIR

At this time, when those who serve the world by manual labor, are orging so vehemently their claim for adequate compensation; and when, from various circumstances, all questions of Work and Wages possess an unusual hold upon the public, some information with reference to the pay of those whose calling it is to minister solely to the amusement of the theater-going world, will doubtless prove of interest. While the general public are, for the most part, aware that ougreat star actors, Mr. Forrest, or Miss Cushman, command their hundreds of dollars a night; and that the sweet singers of the Opera, such as Piccolomioi, who, alas! has recently embraced matrimony and a husband. or young Yankeeborn Patti, who is not quite old enough yet to think of either; or the "handsome" Brigneli, or the ponderous Amodio, will not dispense their silver notes short of fabulous thousands of golden dollars per month, the same public knows little of the rates of payment accorded to those who undertake the minor characters of the drama and the opera. You, Mr. Payforyourticket, when you go to see Mr. Jones act "Othello" or Mrs. Jenkins as "Lady Macbeth," have a vague notion that they make huge piles of money, but have you ever cared to consider how many or low few sheles must suffice to compensate the other Mr. Smith who comes on as "3d robber" or "5th citizen," or that other Mrs. Jenkins who does her hum ble endeavors in the arduous part of the "peasant girl," or who, as a member of the ballet, kicks up her gay heels with the others of that short-skirted persuasion? Of course you never did, nor did it probably ever cross your brain to inquire into the financial se crets of those many persons whose faces are never seen on the stage, but without whom the stage would have but little attractiveness for you or anybody else; meaning of course the noble army of scene-painters, wardrobe makers, stage-carpenters, gasmen, and others whose good works are done behind the green curtain, to say nothing of the musicians, the ticket-cellers, the ushers, the check-takers, the private police officers, and the other officials whose duties are before the footlights and more immediately with your sovereign self, Mr. P. But all these people must be paid, and are paid, in prosperous tims, in current coin, or in equality perent bank notes. The scale of remuneration for the humbler people connected with a theater is not so ele vated as to hold out extravagant inducements to the rising generation, and the hundred-dollar-a week positions are only attainable by long years of such weary work, as would suffice to discourage nine-tenths o those who sigh for the tinsel glory of the stage, and does discourage ninety-nine out of a hundred of those who actually enter the profession. There is a popular notion that any man who has not brains, or energy, or sense enough to make a decent living at anything else, can always turn his attention to farming, or editing, or acting, and come out rich or famous, or both, in a year or two. Many suppose also that the actor's is an easy life; those only think so who have never tried it. Those who do try it, speedily discover that of all hard working men, few render more constant, wearing, unceasing labor for their money than those who conscientiously do their duty in a theater. Multitudinous and constantly varying requirements are made of an actor who has achieved a leading position. He wast be a linguist, an elecutionist, a fencer, a dancer, a boxer, a painter (for the proper coloring or " making-up" of his own face and figure is no small part of his art), a soldier (so far as a knowledge of military drill and the manual exercise is concerned), and he should be a singer. and a bit of an author. Lately too, the " Poor Young Man" at Wallack's, and "Oliver Twist" at the Win ter Garden, have demonstrated that if the hero of the play be not also a clever gymnast, he stands a fair chance of breaking his neck. And all these accomplishments do not come to an actor by nature, nore than to another man. He must spend as much time with his dancing teacher, must put up with as many sharp raps over the knuckles from his fencingmaster, and take as many black eyes and sore ribs from the gentleman who teaches him boxing, as you, Mr. P., or any other man who desires to become a proficient in those graceful arts. Nor does an actor muster his French verb and pronoun, or get through his "do, re, mi" exercises without quite as much patience and perseverence as those radimentary stumbling-blocks

Putting genius, or extraordinary aptitude for this particular calling out of the question, among the nateral qualifications the actor should possess are, a good memory, a "quick study," by which is meant the ca-pability of committing words to memory with rapidity;

emand of the un-Thespian student.

a good form, straight legs, and a graceful, manly bearfalse whishers, pearl white and ronge will mitigate or correct any amount of facial ugliness, but where's the correct that shall straighten bandy-legs?

In a theater where a drama unfamiliar to the company is produced every night, as in case of a nex "star" who plays his own pieces, a day's work of an actor may be set down as follows: To study flearn by heart), a part not exceeding aix "lengths" (a "length" is forty-two lines), attend rehearsal from ten to one or two, and act at night, in one or more pieces. That is, six lengths new study, rehearsal, and playing at night, is what may be required of an actor far a day's work without giving occasion for grambling at the managers There are many actors who, upon an urgent occasion, will study from ten to fifteen lengths in a day, besides attending to their other duties. This, however, is never required except in case of sudden sickness of another performer, or some similar extraordinary event.

In provincial theaters the actors are worked much harder than in New-York, and paid much less. The starring system universally prevails, which necessitares a constant succession of new plays, most of which have to be studied from night to night, as a play is not often acted two nights in succession in small cities. In New-York, on the contrary, a play is seldom brought out without opportunity for slow and careful study and frequent reheareals, and when the piece has a successful " run" the actors have no new study for several weeks. In the case of "The American Cousin," which was played at Laura Keene's Theater for one hundred and forty nights, there were several members of the company who, not being in the piece, not only had no study, but had absolutely nothing whatever to do for several months. The salaries of these persons were paid with the others every Saturday, some of them drawing a hundred dollars a week each. This, however, was an extreme case, that might not happen more than once in a lifetime.

Actors are usually engaged for certain " lines of business," that is, each one engages to perform only such style of characters as he is best qualified to personate. Unless engagements were made with a certain definite understanding on this point, it is probable that when the manager came to distribute the characters of the play for his opening night, he would discover that all his men would insist on being "Romeos," and that no woman would consent that any other than she herself should be the "Juliet" of the evening, and so, the subordinate characters finding no representatives, altogether the play would be in a bad way. This difficulty s obvinted, as before stated, by engaging each actor for a certain style of characters, the remuneration of course varying with the different degrees of artistic ability and excellence required. The principal "lines of business," in a legitimate theater, are technically named as follows:

Leading man, Heavy man, Juvenile man, Light comedian, 1st Walking gen leman, 2d walking gentleman, 1st Old man, 2d old man, 1st Low comedian, 2d low comedian, Respectable utility, General utility, Leading woman, Heavy woman, 1st old woman, 2d old woman, Juvenile woman, Walking lady, Cham-

The requirements of the Leading man, the Light comedian, the Old men, and the Low comedians, need no explanation, the names being suggestive of their various duties. The "Heavy man" is not required to rival Daniel Lambert in physical ponderosity-but he is so called from having much of the disagreeable duty of the drama to do-he plays all the villains of the pieces, and consequently has much heavy work on his hands in the shape of curses, threats of vengeance, howls for "R-r-r-r-revenge," and the utterance of large assortment of maledictions, imprecations, and anathemas, and also a tremendous sight of violent daty for the knees in the way of dying agonies, and prolenged mortal struggles.

The "Juvenile man" plays the lovers in heroic pieces, and the "Walking gentlemen" enact small epeaking parts that require a certain amount of stage experience. "Respectable utility" men do the servants and other insignificant parts of a few lines, and the "General utility" are supposed to be ready to under-ake any very subordinate characters, when not em-ployed in removing or placing chairs and tables for the proper disposition of the scenes-they generally do heir acting in groups or squads-doing duty as vills gers, citizens, soldiers, mobs, or whatever other style of crowd may be called for by the exigences of the

On the female side of the house, the business is distributed in like manner, the "Chambermaid" answering to the " 1st Low comedy

broadly funny parts in all the plays. The remuneration of actors comes next into consideration, and the scale has a wide range, from three dolars a week, up to two hundred dollars a night. This last sum was for years the demand of Mr. Edwin Forrest. Other stars are generally content with certain ' sharing terms:" that is, the gross receips after a certa'n specific amount has been deducted for the expenses of the theater, is equally divided between the Star and the Manager. Thus, for example, if the expenses of the house are three hundred dollars per night, and the re ceipts four hundred dollars, the lucky Star and the for tunate Manager pocket fifty dollars each per night. This is the fairest basis on which to conduct the starring system, because by this plan the salaries of all the stock company are assured first, and the profit to the Star depends on his own power of attracting the public to

In New-York the salaries paid to stock actors are higher, or the average, than those in any other city in the United States. The managers ignore, to a great extent, the technical "lines of business," and engage the best artists that can be had, and then have plays specially written in which each of their leading actors hall have a part suited to his peculiar powers. While this plan secures to the New-York public the finest acting that can be seen in the country, it also entails upon the managers a salary list of dimensions that would swamp a provincial theater in a single week. The eading actors, as Messrs. Lester, Brougham, Blake and Walcot, at Wallack's Theater; Mesers Jefferson. Jordan, and Pearson, at the Winter Garden; Messrs, Mark Smith, and Vincent, at Laura Keene's Theater, receive from fifty dollars to one hundred dollars per week. The other salaries vary from fifteen dollars to forty dollars per week. Salaries for women are about half, or perhaps two-thirds of what are paid to men holding corresponding positions. General utility men, supernumeraries and ballet girls receive from three dollars to ten dollars per week. When an unusual number of "ladies of the ballet" or supernumeraries of the other sex are required on some extra occasion they are specially engaged at fifty cents a night, or sometimes for even less money. The salaries on the east side of the city at the Bowery Theater are lower than Broadway, the principal actors seldom receiving more than thirty-five dollars, or forty dollars, per week, and the others are in proportion.
In an aller cities, as Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, etc.

the highest sum paid to a performer soldom exceeds

twenty-five dollars per week. Actors who have schieved a position which war-

rants them in demanding it, stipulate for a "benefit" n addition to their salaries. On these occasions. third or a half of the gross receipts of the evening is paid over to the performer, according to his agreement is for a "third clear" or a "half clear" benefit. The whole benefit system is based upon the supposition that none but an actor whose position in the theater gives him an opportunity of making himself a favorite with the people, is entitled to a benefit; and that upon such occasions the actor and his friends will so exert themselves to fill the house that the benefit will in reality cost the manager nothing, the "third" or " half which is paid over to the performer being a surplus over what would otherwise have been the receipts. Thus, if the average nightly receipts of a theater are four hundred dollars, and an actor claiming a "third clear" benefit, can, on that occasion, attract two hun-

dred dollars more to the house, it will be seen that the theater loses nothing, while the actor gains two hun

dred dollars.

The musicisms receive for playing leading instruments ten dollars per week each, for second instru-ments nine dollars per week—the leader has from thirty-five dollars to fifty dollars per week. The gasn en, carpenters, etc., receive about the same money that is paid for similar services elsewhere-that is from eight dollars to twenty dollars per per week. Scene painters receive from twenty five dollars to forty

Thus you perceive, O uninitiated public, that while certain shining lights of the profession make large same of money, the rank and file are not overpaid, but are severely werked. They have their "strikes," too, though never on account of low prices -- but only when the estaries are not paid at all. Musicians, actors, chorus singers, ballet girls, and supernumeraries, can, upon occasion, be as refractory as the most riotous shoe makers, and many a time have refused to go on with

the performance till all arrearages were paid:
Great actors make more money than the most celebrated clergy men, and an actor of average ability gets a salary five times larger than that of a country minis ter-so much the worse for you, O public, who should learn, not to reward your actors less, but pay your

THE HANGING OF MRS. BILANSKY IN ST. PAUL, MIN.

THE FIRST WOMAN EXECUTED IN THAT STATE-PARTICULARS OF THE SCENE. STATE—PARTICULARS OF THE SCENE.

We learn from The St. Paul Pioneer of March 24 that this unfortunate woman was hanged on Friang. The 23d. The crime alleged sgainst her was that of poisoning her husband on the 12th of March, 1859. Every effort hal been made by her counsel to secure her acquittal, but without effect. She escaped once from the hall of the jall, and, after a week's absence, was retaken with a person said to be her paramour. At the scaffold the following scene occurred in the presence of a hundred persons, among whom were a number of Dacotah or Sioux Indians, who had come to witness this exhibition of Christian civilization: When the prisoner arrived upon the platform, she

number of Dacotah or Sioux Indians, who had come to witness this exhibition of Christian civilization:

When the prisoner arrived upon the platform, she was led forward and kneeled upon the drop, the clergy, jailer, and Sisters of Charity, and other ladies in the same posture around her. About five minutes were then spent in reading prayers by the clergy, in which she seemed to take a deep interest. Upon rising she was asked if she had anything to say. She said:

"I die without having bad any mercy shown me, or justice. I die for the good of my soul, and not for murder. May you all profit by my death. Your courts of justice are not courts of justice; but I will know, but not of this murder, which was committed by another. I forgive everybody who did me wrong. I die a sacrifice to the law. I hope you all may be judged better than I have been, and by a more righteous Judge. I die prepared to meet my God."

Dr. Miller, the Deputy Sheriff, then approached her with the rope, when she exclaimed, "Dr. Miller, how can you stain your hands by putting that rope around my neck—the instrument of my death?"

He assured her that duty compelled him to do it, and she made no resistance, and only said, "Do, for God's cake, put it on so it will not suffocate me."

After it had been arranged, Dr. Mi ler took the black cap from his pocket, and proceeded to put it on hor head, when she said, "Be sure than it will take to covered."

All this took place in less time than it will take to

covered."
All this took place in less time than it will take to read it, during which she said several times, "God, have mercy—God, have mercy on my soul." Her last words were, "Lord Jesus Christ, receive my

She was requested to take a step forward on the drop, and then, everything being prepared, Dr. Miller made a motion to Sheriff Tullis, who pulled the fatal rope, and in an instant she fell. The fall was about four feet, and the machinery was so nicely adjusted that the noise was scarcely heard outside of the in

There was scarcely any movement in the body after

There was scarcely any movement in the body after it dropped; a slight convulsive motion and a heaving of the chest, was all that was observed.

The body was allowed to hang about twenty minutes, during which time prayers were read audibly by the clergy, who remained kneeling on the playform.

The physicians having examined the body several times, then stated to the Sheriff that life was extinct, and the ways can down and pleased in a plain black

times, then stated to the Sheriff that life was extinct, and she was cut down and placed in a plain black coffin, that had been placed in front of the gallows during the whe'e period of the execution.

Her demeanor on the scaffold was excellent. She was not defiant or stoical, neither did she shed a tear. It is the opinion of many that she expected a pardon or reprieve to the last moment.

The most disgussing feature connected with the efficie, says The Pioneer, was the eagerness and persistency with which fema'es sought to obtain eligible places to view the dying agonies of one of their own sex.

DISCOVERY AT PORT HOPE, C. W .- The Peterboro Review says that a very important discovery has been made near Port Hope, Canada. For some years there was known to exist within a few miles of that place a large bed of white marl, or clayey substance, deemed to be of little importance except for whitedeemed to be of little importance except for water washing fences, &c. It is now ascertained, however, that this mark is chiefly composed of tripols, a marine deposit of much value, heretofore only known to exist in Africa, the Isle of France, Theseany, and in some other parts of Europe. The pure tripoli is quite unequaled as a polishing substance. It was used by the ancients extensively, and hence that high polish which they are known to have given to stone, crystal, silver, and every description of metal. Both in England and America attempts have been made to produce a substitute for tripoli; but although many excellent polishing substances have been produced, none of them are at all comparable to the newly-discovered tripoli of Canada. A company has been formed, The Review says, who have purchased the property and patented the discovery. They are now manufacturing it upon a large scale, giving employment to between thirty and forty persons. This discovery is an important one, if the facts are as above stated.

SAVACE ASSAULY BY A HORSE.—Yesterday after-

Savage Assault by a Horse.—Yesterday afternoop, as Mr. John Short was returning from a funeral at Mount Royal Cemetery, in turning to leave the cemetery road the horse slipped and fell, the sleigh overturning at the same time. While Mr. Short was stooping down to release the horse from the harness, so as enable him to get up, his foot slipped and he fell, when the animal savagely seized one of his legs, and, notwithstarding a long boot he had on, bit and gnawed it in a shocking manner. The horse, while holding the leg, shook it fiercely, similar to the way in which a terrier dog shakes a rat. He put his hand in the horse's mouth to get hold of his tongue, to make him let go his hold, but to no purpose. The cries of Mr. Short soon brought some persons to his assistance; but, though the horse was kicked and beaten severely about the head, he would not let go his hold of the leg; and he was conly finally compelled to do so by repeated strokes on the forehead from the heavy handle of the whip of a carter, who had just driven up, which made him unconscious. Dr. Godfrey was early in attendance and dressed the wounds. We are happy to say there are no bones broken, and that the accident will not be a serious one, so that his confinement will be but for a few days.

A Child Kept in a Carpet-Bag Ten Weeks.—

The Johnstown (Pa.) Echo relates a strange story of a SAVAGE ASSAULT BY A HORSE.-Yesterday after

few days.

A CHILD KEPT IN A CARPET-BAG TEN WEEKS.

The Johnatown (Pa) Echo relates a strange story of a young woman who concealed her offspring in a carpet bag, immediately after its birth, where it was discovered ten weeks after, by a gentleman with whom she was living. The girl was arrested and confessed the maternity of the child, and acknowledged that she had put it in the bag berrelf, and kept it there. She is said to be a simple-minded creature, and probably could not bear to part with the infant, although dead.

could not bear to part with the infant, although dead.

Canine and Feline Tax.—Some excitement exists in Tioga County, Pa., in consequence of the action of the authorities, who have ordered a tax upon eats and dogs. They are to be rated per capita, no regard being had to standing, whether of high or low descent, lengthy caudal appendages or abridged narratives, whether properly trained or their bringing up neglected—all are put upon equal footing.

Cleopatra's Needle, which was presented to the British Government years ago, lies in a ditch, where it fell, near Alexandria. The traveling Cockneys are removing it as fast as possible, since each one chips off his share and carries it back to Hingland as a relic.

The Calentia Englishman declares that the recent

The Colentia Englishman declares that the recent exportation of elephants from Pegu has been most disastrous to the province. The elephants are wanted to drag timber, and their absence has caused an extraordinary diminution in the supply.

There is a carriage-maker in Providence, R. I., who gives notice that he can make a carriage which will "carry a man into office or anywhere else," and he also "repairs carriages in a constitutional and Unionlike manner."

Too Much Study.—The School Committee have forbidden the assignment of lessons for study out of school in the Boston schools for girls. The City Physician had become convinced of the starming order resulting from such studies.

An application for divorce is before the Pennsylvan Legislature, grounded on the allegation that the with habitually purloined the husband's goods and conveys them to her relations.